

# From the Genesee Farmer. HALF AN HOUR BEHIND THE TIME.

We have sometimes wondered whether the astrologers, and magicians of olden time, had any name for the star that presides over the destinies of man, born half an hour behind the time. That there is such a star cannot be doubted, and numerous are the mortals that feel its influence. Among all classes of men lawyers, doctors and divines, the merchant, manufacturer, mechanic, and farmer are individuals of this unlucky description, and we be to us, that we are compelled to say it, even the best and fairest part of our creation, the women, have a large delegation in this congress of misfortune. These unfortunate persons pass their life in a fruitless endeavor to overtake time forgetting that the old gentleman can only be seized by his forelock while all behind is as smooth as the lump of benevolence in a miser.

There can be no mistaking of the men who are born under this planetary aspect or half an hour behind the time. Every thing they do or have any thing to do with bears the impress of this unfortunate decree of fate. But it is with the farmer alone we have now to do, and to him we intend to confine our remarks. The farmer then who is born half an hour behind the time, may at once be known by the appearance and management of his farm and his general success, or rather want of it through life. In all his domestic arrangements, he is forever, this "pretty space of time" too late. His clock half an hour slower than his neighbors, and by it his movements are guided. His children; half an hour too late at school, or at church; his voice and his vote are frequently lost on occasions of consequences, as he is half an hour behind the "taking of the question;" and his labors, lose half an hour by dinner not being on the table at the ringing of the town bell.

On his farm he always has unruly cattle, because though fully intending to keep his fences all right, he is just half an hour late too in putting on a rail that had blown off and his whole stock of cattle led by an unruly ox, (made so by going half an hour too long by without being fed) make themselves at home in his wheat or corn field, half an hour before they are discovered. In getting in his crops this unlucky thirty minutes raises the dust with him, and sometimes keeps his wheat or corn out of the ground for a fortnight. He has lost many a stack of hay or grain, because he put off the topping out, or finishing for half an hour. When in harvest he is shown that it is going to rain his reply is, "poh!" who ever know it to rain under half an hour.

"Wife," says the man of destiny, "for such men do sometimes get wives, though they are rarely married till the next day after the affair." "Wife, I think I will go down and buy that cow neighbor Ball offered us yesterday. He has made two hundred and fifty pounds of butter from her the past year, but he is going to the west and will take thirty dollars for her." "Do my dear, and you had better go now for there are hundreds who would be glad to buy her." "Not now but I will see her in half an hour." He did so and the valuable cow at that moment was driven off by a man than only ten minutes before had heard she was for sale.

In disposing of farm produce he not unfrequently misses of the best price by being behind the time of getting his grain or other matters to market; and owing to the unfortunate fact of being born half an hour too late, his losses in the course of the year amount to a sum by no means inconsiderable, and which he can ill spare. But at no season is unlucky planetary influence more conspicuous than in its effects during the winter. He intends to have a supply of good dry wood for winter use, but he was a half an hour too late in securing his crops in the fall to permit this. He intended to have cleaned his stores and chimney flues, but the cold weather came half an hour too soon, they take fire, in consequence, and his house is with difficulty saved from the conflagration. He freezes through the winter, and smokes through the summer, because he was too late by half an hour in engaging a competent person to superintend the completion of his fire places.

In fact the man who is born half an hour after the time, from spring to autumn, and from autumn till spring, is engaged in fruitless attempts to outdo or conquer his run of bad luck. But the man or woman so afflicted should be told that ordinary effects in this case do no good; at the common pace they can never overtake time; one vigorous effort one determined bound over old habits, prejudice and feelings, will alone overcome all the obstacles that prevent time from being taken by the forelock. It is the determined will that masters fate. That person deserves little sympathy from the world whatever losses of troubles he may encounter, who brings them upon himself by joggling on through existence, half an hour behind the time. Live or die, a man should in all his actions or doings, be prompt, punctual, and decisive. Life is made up of half hours, and he who does not use them to no good purpose, will find at last, when he brought to the "scythe," that half an hour is of immense consequence, either for good or for evil.

67-Congress seem to be wasting much of its valuable time, with and about all sorts of humbuggery and folly; as, for instance, the scientific raving project of Mr. Epy, the quizzing letter threatening to assassinate Mr. Adams, and in a lately the motto of a seal upon a letter sent to Mr. Wise, saying "you deserve a good thrashing." For our part, we think one-half the members deserve a good thrashing for not attending to the important public business of the nation, and letting such folly alone. —Bunker Hill Aurora.

## PHRENOLOGY EXEMPLIFIED.

A capital story is told in the Cincinnati Ohio News, a celebrated Phrenologist at present sojourning in that city. One of the Doctor's peculiarities is, that of telling precisely what he thinks of the head submitted to his examination, whether it is in private or in a crowd. At the close of one of his lectures at the south, he requested such as wished their developments regularly explained, to come forward. A stout fellow made his appearance, and seated himself for examination. The doctor rapidly ran his fingers through the hair, measured this bump, and that bump, and remarked very composedly—"Sir, your phrenological development is those which belong to an infamous villain—destructiveness and combativeness enormous, conscientiousness very small, and all the moral and reflective region perfectly contemptible; you lack only opportunity to become a rascal." Without saying a word, the man rose from the chair and by a well directed blow with his fist, knocked the Doctor flat on the floor. The worthy phrenologist gathered himself up and addressed the meeting—"Ladies and gentlemen there is the most striking proof of phrenology I ever have seen in the entire career of my career. The villain has proved my word. I told him he would be the truth."

THE DANDY.—We do not know to what source the following ill-natured lines are to be credited—we publish the morsels as an example of reckless and savage bitterness towards a harmless race. Of all the follies which youth is heir to, we consider extravagance too of the most excusable and venial. When dandyism is only in dress or even a little in the manners and not in the mind, we look upon it with much lenity, it provokes a smile and excites our risibles, not our ill-will or ill nature.

Give me a diamond of gall,  
A pea of cane root, split with a broad axe,  
A sheet of paper as broad as Congress hall,  
And six rough nerves, tough as cobble stones.  
Let me be starved, and poor, and miserably clad,  
Encircle me with duns to make me mad,  
Coddle me sculpt with flames of brandy,  
Then let me write how much I hate a dandy.  
Ye mincing, squinting, smoke-faced pretty things,  
With corsets laced as tight as a fiddle string,  
Crook'd as a toad, and supple as a eel,  
About the waist, D sharp the pate B flat,  
Ye cringing, superserviceable slaves,  
Ye self-complacent, brainless, heartless  
Ye lizard looking eyes, with cat-fish gills—  
Ye scoundrels, g and pay your tailors  
Bills!—Lion, Gaa.

From the Lexington Union.

We have to apologize for not inserting the Governor's Message as we promised in our last, for our advertising friends have taken up the most of our sheet—we will say to those that have not had the pleasure of reading it, that it is an able state document, and speaks well for the executive of Mississippi.

"THE SOUTHERN BANNER," is the title of a new Whig paper, to be published weekly, at Holly Springs, Miss., by Geo. W. Pittman and edited by Col. George A. Wilson, late of Fayetteville, Tenn., the first number of which has just reached us. The appearance of the paper is respectable, its spirit is gentlemanly, and gives promise of ability and efficiency in the cause of its adoption, which seems decided and indissoluble whiggery. We and the "Banner," are at points in politics; yet we welcome him to our table, in the knowledge that he is truly a gentleman and a scholar, and tender him our kindest wishes.—World.

Extract from the Southern Argus.

THE MESSAGE.  
The message, without being able in its character, is interesting and valuable, as giving us a succinct statement of the affairs of the State, in a plain and intelligible style; and as we always prefer plain and unembellished statements of facts at all times, we award that Gov. McNutt praise, for, in this instance suiting our taste in relation to communications from the Governor to the governed; and, without making any further remarks by way of exordium, we merely review briefly its contents. It is a matter of regret that it is impossible for us to publish the message entire to day, but it shall appear in our next. Upon the whole we think the message a plain, sensible and good paper.

CIRCULAR.

Holly Springs, Missa, Jan. 18, 1839.  
The American Baptist Home Missionary Society have already done more with the same amount of funds in sending the gospel to the destitute in the United States, especially in North America than any other plan yet devised. An additional arrangement however, is at this time imperiously necessary to extend the gospel through the Southern States the plan is this—meet in a Convention and form a Southern Home Missionary Society, auxiliary to the A. B. H. M. Society, and the operations will embrace all the South. This plan will enlist men and means, both of which we have sufficient to supply the wants at least, of this part of the great western valley I have recently traveled through in the South, and preached to thousands of Baptists, and have agitated this subject in public and privately—there is not a dissenting voice to this plan, so far as I have knowledge. Therefore, I venture the following publication in the different religious papers, which I hope will soon appear in their columns.

The meeting of the Convention to form this society is already published to great extent by the consent and direction of a large body of Baptists in the South.

To all the friends of Christian effort among the Baptists of the South and South-western States.

The preaching of the Gospel is still God's appointed method of saving men. To call and qualify Preachers is exclusively his own prerogative; yet that call and qualifications are to be recognized, and authenticated to men, by the Church, who are presumed, to have the mind of Christ; and to the church also are committed interesting responsibilities in regard to the encouragement and support needed by ministers in their work.

The Baptist Denomination, in the South and Western States, has been greatly increased. Churches and ministers are numerous, and are placed in circumstances eminently favorable, under a proper guidance, to extension and usefulness. One great obstacle to the utmost success is, that their ministers are too much secularized.—Engaged in worldly vocations for temporal support they do far less ministerial labor than if wholly given to the work, and the little they attempt, tries less force than if sustained by the frequent repetition the increasing strength, the regularity and ardent attendance or exclusive engagement in the service of Christ. That ministers are now devoted to worldly business is not attributed to them as a fault. In most cases necessity, a hard necessity, is laid upon them. Still the obstacle to usefulness is not the less on that account. To remove this obstacle societies have been instituted for the purpose of relieving ministers from the necessity of laboring in worldly business; and these societies have sustained the charge of their families while they have been running to and fro proclaiming the everlasting Gospel. In the instance of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, this effort has been attended with great encouraging success. With the means, more good has been done in a shorter time, than could have been expected in any years, solely on the efforts of the Society. The plan seems suited to general and permanent success and it is believed that an institution of this kind, operating in harmony with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, would be peculiarly suited to the wants and interests in the South and South-western States, at the present juncture. It would not interfere with the rights and peculiarities of Churches; but in a harmless, yet efficient manner, would concentrate the energies of the good, the intelligent and liberal of all churches, unincumbered by conflicting views, in God's own method of promoting the objects most dear to Zion's glorious King.

For the purpose of framing an organization of this kind in the south, so consonant with reason and scripture, a meeting of those, friendly to the object, is to be held at Columbus, Miss., on Thursday before the 31 Lords day in May 1839. All that love our Lord Jesus Christ, and desire to unite in promoting his cause are earnestly invited, to attend at the time and place above written. By the request of many.  
ROBERT T. DANIEL.

From the Columbus Democrat.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.  
To the exclusion of almost every thing else, we publish the Message of Gov. McNutt to-day. We are indebted for a copy of it to the postmaster at Jackson. It is really an able document; comprehensive and luminous in its statements, clear and explicit in its recommendations, chaste and dignified in style; it is just such a message as should come from the Chief Magistrate of a free and enlightened people. We have heard but one opinion respecting it, whether from whig or democrat, and that was unqualified approbation. All parties unite in praising it. But we have no room for comment. The message is before our readers, and we must beg them to give it an attentive perusal.

AN ENCOUNTER WITH A BABOON.  
OON.

We extract the following from Capt. Alexander's "Expedition of discovery into the interior of Africa."  
"The large dog-faced baboon, five feet in height, very strong, and covered with black hair, will not hesitate to attack a man. He find him alone; to attempt violence to a female, or to carry off a child. After my man Robert had left the South Senaman, (to which he belonged) at Angra Piquena Bay, he staid about the Orange river for some time; and one day, while fishing alone under the trees, he was diverted by the gambols of some young baboons on the opposite cliff, when suddenly he heard a loud "quah," behind him; and looking round he saw a great baboon close to him. Robert had no weapon to defend himself with. The hairy monster cried "quah," again when a number of other baboons were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. There was no time to be lost; Robert snatched up a branch which he found at hand, and when the baboon was closing with him, and exhibited his horrid teeth, with the intention of biting him (death in the neck. Robert struck desperately at his head; the baboon put up his left arm, and received the blow on it, and immediately wrested the stick out of Robert's hand, though he was a strong sailor. Flight was now Robert's only chance, and he took to his heels as fast as he could, followed by the baboon who notwithstanding the blow, still "quah quah" after him, till Robert gained the open country, and the Namanqua encampment from which he had come, appeared; the baboon then gave up pursuit.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED BY  
E. PERCY HOWE.

Holly Springs, Feb. 2, 1839.

Extracts from the "Proceedings of a Waig Meeting at Chulahoma," with elucidatory and explanatory remarks.  
"Whereas, we a portion of the citizens of Marshall County, Miss., have understood that there will be a Whig Convention held in the city of Jackson, on the 4th Monday in January next, for the purpose of selecting candidates to run on the Whig ticket for members to Congress, Governor, &c. in November next, and for taking some efficient measures to aid in the great cause of reform, and in the abridgement of Executive patronage, and the abuse of power which we think is fast tending to the overthrow of our heretofore happy government."

The great objects of the "reform" above spoken of are the following:

1st. To turn Democrats out of office, and put in Whigs!  
2nd. To elevate to the Presidency, either Mr. Clay, the "Father of the Tariff" or "protective system," which has been a curse to the South—or Mr. Webster, who has avowed his intention to attempt the re-establishment of that system—or Mr. Harrison, who in the Legislature of Ohio voted for a law allowing farmers to sell their debtors for debt, and who once declared it to be an object nearest his heart to have the surplus revenues of the country appropriated to the abolishing of Slavery in the South.  
3d. To reduce Executive Power, by continuing the connexion of the Government with Banks, by which an army of Bankers will a ways be at the beck and service of the Executive.

4th. To make the promises to pay of Banks the legal currency of the country instead of gold and silver.

5th. To give up to a band of mercenary corporations the monies our people are taxed to accumulate—to bank upon and amass wealth by loaning it.

"We have beheld in this nation a spectacle never before witnessed in any other, an overflowing treasury and a bankrupt government."

Yes! and your blessed Conservative Sub Treasuries, the Banks, were the causes of the evil you condemn.

"We have seen our country thrown from the most lofty and enviable condition, and most degraded."

Wrong! every word of it! We speak as an American—You have seen no such thing! You have seen no such thing, and you grossly LIBEL your country, in making such an abominable assertion. Under Jackson's administration the high reputation of the country was sustained gloriously sustained—Under Mr. Van Buren's, thus far, the honor and glory of the nation have not suffered.

"We have seen our public monies taken from their safe depositories without any authority, and in defiance of Congress and squandered and lost to the government."

The old story of "the Removal of the Deposites," for taking the responsibility of effecting which masterly measure, Gen. Jackson deserves a monument of platinum as lofty as the Peak of Teneriffe. The subsequent villany of that Prince of Public Swindlers, Biddle, in issuing the cancelled notes of the U. S. Bank, showed that, as Jackson feared, the public monies were not safe in the hands of such a wholesale mercenary. Besides it is sufficient comment on the "old story" the fact that, after the Removal of the Deposites, Gen. Jackson was triumphantly re-elected.

"We have seen with deep mortification the very unjust course taken against our State by the 1st Session of the present Congress, by which it was deprived for near a whole session of her legitimate representation, and as we believe, solely for party purposes."

And you have the pleasing satisfaction if you read the Whig papers of seeing one of that "legitimate representation" mown as a clam at high water time, and the other noisy as a bull, and about as philosophical as a bull in fly-time, wasting the time of Congress, and the people's money, acting the partison and the buffoon, "solely for party purposes."

[See Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.] And you have the further satisfaction of knowing that the talented CLABORNE who never made a party speech in Congress, but when he spoke spoke for the people, has been displaced to make room for one, "who has more cant at abuse" and low blackguardism, "than brains for debate." The quotation is from a Whig paper, and, of course must be argument.

"Resolved, That we would approve of the election of John Henderson, as United States Senator, for Mississippi at the ensuing meeting of our Legislature, and that we request our members of the Legislature from this county to vote for him."

Modest gentlemen! You would have the democratic members from this Demo-

cratic County, and mis-represent the County, would you? A very modest and reasonable "request," truly, after the late decisive declaration of the electors at the polls as expressed in the election of Mr. Bond. The County is democratic to the core—and our delegation know it—how then could they vote for Mr. Henderson or any other Federalist without a base abandonment of duty, and gross violation of the rights of their constituents? They cannot—and the request of the little knot of whigs at Chulahoma, will have but the effect to make them laughed at by the Representatives and Senator from Marshall. Was there the shadow of a doubt as to the political caste of the County, the "request" would appear at least rather absurd—every doubt being removed, by the late overwhelming defeat of decidedly the strongest whig in the county, it appears supremely ridiculous!

Our Hon. Representative, Mr. Prentiss, has distinguished himself in Congress by playing the ———. He is said to have abused the Administration in the genuine biling-gate style. Among other decent and sensible things, he represented the Administration as swindlers, and likened Mr. Woolbary to Mrs. Lobkins. Wonderful "smart" man that Mr. Prentiss! Strange he should have remained so many years in obscurity!

A low, vulgar, pointless tirade, "yelped" by the dirty work of one of those wretched mercenaries the Washington letter-writers, is going the rounds of the Whig press. It is evidently the production of the same illiterate and vulgar spungier, who last year so bedaubed the little Vicksburg rafter with disgusting and nauseous eulogy. Struck by the caption of the article, we waded through it, and found it what every sensible man must pronounce it—a farago of contemptible d——d nonsense, drivell, rhapsodies, and abuse. Not an argument—not a striking point—a tolerable hit, in the two columns—which purport to be "an account of the Speech of our distinguished Representative,"—distinguished indeed!—distinguished for what!—ah, there's the rub!—If the letter-writer has correctly reported him, he made a gross, disgraceful attack upon a statesman, every way immeasurably his superior. S. S. Prentiss, assailing Levi Woodman! Oh! a green horse fly assailing Jupiter! Upon fame, when pigmies are deluded—"distinguished!" Pshaw, the gorge rises at it!

NEWS FROM JACKSON.  
Compiled from the Mississippi Republican.  
For the M. C. Republican.

Mr. Bond Whig member of the H. R. from Hancock County has resigned and gone home. The Gov. has issued his writ for a new election. A resolution has been introduced into the Senate, to authorize the Union Bank to issue Five Millions of dollars in post notes, payable in one and two years, with interest.

In SENATE, Jan. 16, our worthy Senator, Col. KYLE from the Select Committee to whom was referred the bill to prevent the exhibition of billiard tables in the County of Marshall, made a report thereon which was agreeable to a message from the House, informing the Senate that that body had fixed upon Wednesday for the choice of a U. S. Senator for the unexpired term, and also for six years from the 4th of March next, and asking for the concurrence of the senate being under consideration—

Mr. Coffee moved that the Senate concur; whereupon a light debate took place between several Whig and Democratic members—the former being in favor of concurring, the latter against—which was cut short by a successful motion to adjourn.

In the House, same day—Mr. Gholson rose and addressed the House for half an hour, in a rapid forcible, and indignant strain, in reply to Mr. Foot's remarks, made before the morning adjournment. He regretted to wound the feelings of the Hon. gentleman from Hinds, by calling out to order; he had known that gentleman long, and regarded him as a personal friend; yet he could not remain silent and hear him charge the Democratic Party with corruption, bargain, intrigue, and management. The remarks were unworthy of an honorable man.

The bill to prevent tipping bowls, the odious vice of drunkenness, was a second time, and on motion of Fouts, referred to a Select Committee. Five with instructions to have the bill printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Brown of Copiah, introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary to report a bill as soon as practicable, to carry out the objects of the resolution in reference to the Banks of this State.

The bill to charter the Hinds Co. Bank was indefinitely postponed.

The Chair called Mr. Gholson to order—saying that no personal reflections would be allowed.

Mr. Gholson said he did not wish to be personally be made the general ground applied to all men who would lawfully change a party with corruption and fraud, unsupported by facts.

Mr. Fouts asked leave to explain. He did not impute corruption to Mr. Bond, nor to any other member of the House.

Mr. Gholson went on to speak of Mr. Bond.

Mr. Fouts again interrupted, and made his remarks—extensive.

Mr. Gholson resumed, and said he did not believe there was a single Democrat in the Legislature who would fail to vote on this election with independent views, a true regard to the wishes of their constituents. Mr. G. thought the whig party made of soft materials. If its members could not act with independence in the Democratic Party, above censure, or regardless of dictation. For himself, he would prefer to see the election postponed until next winter, as he then the people will declare their sentiments in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. He hoped gentlemen would not to defeat the will of the people. Mr. G. concluded by remarking that the House had no place to settle private differences, to defend private character.

Mr. Smith wanted to add a remark, he would make a short speech, and then retire. He knew Mr. Bond intimately, and could say that he had no regard to a score of heathens. The Senator had had nothing at all to do with the election. He would not bring private silence, but he knew that the presence of Mr. Bond was a disgrace to John Henderson. Mr. S. made no further remarks, which further marks the spirit of him than of any thing else.

Mr. Sumners, of Holmes, gave a renouance, it quite a lengthy speech, and the House should proceed immediately to the election of a U. S. Senator.

The question was then called for the reconsideration of the resolution, which next Wednesday as the day for electing a Senator, and last, by a vote of 11 to 11.

In SENATE on the 17th Mr. Tate amendment of the resolution, that the House to go into the election of a U. S. Senator, came up for reconsideration. This amendment being in effect to dispense with the choice of a Senator six years, and only to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of F. Trotter was, after a spirited debate between Whig and Democratic members, carried by a majority of 11 to 11.

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A bill to prevent the exhibition of billiard tables, in the County of Marshall, was committed to the Com. of the Senate from Marshall county, the table the resolution to authorize the Union Bank to issue post notes, call was objected to, and the bill sustained.

The bill to authorize the Governor the State to procure a Marble State Capitol, to be placed in the City of Natchez, was passed by a vote of 11 to 11. The bill provided for a discussion, and a motion to amend it was lost—yeas 8, nays 11. On motion of Mr. Coffee, it was the order of the day for Monday next 12 M.

The bill to suppress the evil practice betting on elections, was read the second time, committed to Committee on Whigs, and made the order of the day for Saturday.

In the House, Jan. 18, Mr. T. of Yazoo, presented a petition from sundry citizens of Yazoo County, asking for a repeal of the law creating a Board of Bank Commissioners, on motion of Mr. Thompson was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution relative to Banks to pay specie, was read a second time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee with instructions to report a bill of same.

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